THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 50 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, OR IN ANY WISE CONCERN,

Be it known;

THAT we the subscribers, believing that an Association for the purposes of making insurances on houses, stores and other buildings, with the furniture, goods, utensils of trade and materials for manufacture therein contained, against loss or damage by fire; on vessels descending, or boats ascending or descending, the rivers, together with their cargoes, against loss or damage by the perils of navigation; for raising a fund for the purpose of assisting the farmers, mechanics and merchants in the purchase and sale of such articles as they respectively raise, make, manufacture or deal in, will materially tend to bring into active operation the resources of the western country—to encourage the spirit of improvement and enterprise in commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, by affording to all, facilities in the prosecution of their business and indemnity against those accidents which often sweep away the fruits of industry, have associated and do hereby associate and form ourselves into a company to be called the

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

And we do hereby covenant and agree that the following Articles of this our Association, shall be fundamental ones, and that they shall not be altered except by the consent of two-thirds in number of the stockholders, who shall own at least three-fourths of the stock of said company.

ARTICLE I.

The capital stock of said company shall consist of five hundred thousand dollars in money of the United States; and shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each: the amount of the shares subscribed for shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers into the hands of the managers hereinafter named, in gold or silver, or in bank notes equivalent thereto of the chartered banks of the state of Pennsylvania, or other current notes, in the following manner, to wit:—five per cent. shall be paid on each share at the time of subscribing these articles, and five per cent. shall be paid on each share on every succeeding thirty days, until the payments on each share shall amount to thirty per cent. and such farther sums as the managers shall from time to time require, on their giving at least sixty days notice; provided that the managers shall have power at any time hereafter, and they are hereby authorised to extend and increase the capital stock to any amount not exceeding one million of dollars, by receiving subscriptions for disposing of shares of fifty dollars each, to any person or persons, in such manner as they shall think fit; in which case such new subscribers or purchasers, shall become parties to this association: provided, that if any profit shall be made by such disposition, the same shall accrue to all the stockholders, and be distributed accordingly.

ARTICLE II.

THAT the following persons are hereby constituted and appointed managers of the said company, and shall continue to hold their respective offices until the first Monday of July eighteen hundred and twelve, and until they or their successors shall be duly elected as herein provided: And all elections for managers or other officers of the company, shall be by ballot; and the person having the highest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected

MANAGERS.

William Wilkins, Thomas Cromwell, James Riddle, James Morrison, Wm. M'Candless, C. Cowan, F. B. Holmes, Jeremiah Barker, John Darragh, Thomas Hoge, (Greensburgh) John Hoge, (Washington) Jas. W. Nicholson, (Geneva) George Anshutz, George Sutton.

ARTICLE III.

SHOULD any vacancy at any time happen in the board of managers, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining managers, for the time being, shall elect a manager to fill such vacancy, until the next election; and on the first Monday of July one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and on the same day in every succeeding year, a general meeting of the stockholders of said company shall be holden at such place as the managers shall appoint, by notice to be published in all the newspapers printed in the borough of Pittsburgh, at least twenty days anticedent to such meeting, for the purpose of electing fifteen managers for the ensuing year; and the said managers thus elected, shall, at their first meeting to be held on the first following Monday, after such election in each year, choose one of their number as president; provided, that in case it should happen, at any time, that an election of managers should not be made upon any day *when pursuant* to these articles it ought to have been made, it shall be lawful on any day thereafter to hold and make an election of managers, in such manner as the managers for the time being, or a majority of them may direct and appoint.

ARTICLE IV.

NONE but a stockholder, being a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall be eligible as a manager, and no director of any bank shall at the same time be a manager of this company. The managers shall have power to appoint one or more clerks, as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the company, and allow to the president and clerks for their services such compensation, and require from the clerks such security for their good behaviour as they may think proper and reasonable.

Not less than eight managers shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, unless in case of sickness, or necessary absence, when his place may be supplied by any other manager whom a majority of the managers present shall appoint for that purpose.

In case of the death, resignation or removal of the president, the managers for the time being, shall appoint from their number, one person to fill the vacancy, who shall hold the office during the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected.—From and after the election to be held on the first Monday of July 1812, not more than eleven of the managers elected by the stockholders, and who have served as such, shall be eligible for more than one year in any term of two years, but the manager who shall be president at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

ARTICLE V.

THE president and managers shall have power in the name and for the use of said company, to purchase, erect or rent such buildings as may be necessary for the accommodation of the company in the transaction of their business. To make insurances on houses, stores, and other buildings, with the furniture, goods, utensils of trade and materials for manufacture therein contained, against loss or damage by fire; on vessels and boats navigating the rivers Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, Mississippi, and their branches, together with their cargoes against loss and damage by the perils of navigation—To receive on deposit all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any part of the United States, and to advance on such deposit such sum or sums of money as they may think prudent to encourage and promote the agriculture and manufactures of the country—To borrow money whenever in their opinion the objects of this association can be promoted thereby, and to give therefor notes, bills, receipts, or other evidences of debt: And whenever in their opinion the stock of this company shall amount to a sum more than sufficient for the above purposes, the president and managers may loan the same on real or personal security, to such persons as they may think proper, in such manner and on such terms as in their opinion will best encourage the agriculture and manufacturing interests of the western country; provided, that the whole amount of debts which shall at any time be due by said company by note, contract or agreement, shall not be more than double the amount of the capital stock of the company exclusive of the money which may be in the hands of the clerk for the use of the company; if the debts of the company should exceed the above sum, the president, managers, and clerk for the time being, shall be responsible for the same.

They shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders for the purposes relative to the concerns of the company, giving at least thirty days notice in all the newspapers published in the borough of Pittsburgh, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

They shall keep fair and regular entries in a book provided for that purpose, of their proceedings; and on any question, when two managers voting shall require it, the yeas and nays of the managers voting, shall be duly inserted on their minutes, and these minutes be at all times on demand produced to the stockholders, when at a general meeting the same shall be required

They shall be capable of exercising such other power and authority, and of making, revising, altering or annulling such bye-laws and regulations for the goverment of the company and that of their officers and affairs, as they, or a majority of them, shall from time to time deem expedient, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of this state, or these articles of association; and to use, employ and dispose of the joint stock, funds, or the property of the company, agreeably to the objects of this association, (subject only to the restrictions herein contained) as to them, or a majority of them, shall seem expedient.

ARTICLE VI.

THE shares of the capital stock of the company shall be transferrable on their books, agreeably to such rules, and in conformity to such laws, as may from time to time be established in that respect by the managers

No transfer of stock in this company shall be considered as binding upon the company, unless made in a book or books kept for that purpose by the company; and it is further expressly agreed and declared, that any stockholder, who shall transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares whatever, shall thenceforth cease to be a member of this company; and any person or persons whatever, who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this company, shall thenceforth become and be a member of this company, according to the articles of association.

ARTICLE VII.

DIVIDENDS of the profits of the company, or of so much of the said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared and paid half yearly commencing on the first Monday of January, 1813; and the said dividends shall from time to time be determined by a majority of the managers at a meeting to be held for that purpose, and shall in no case exceed the amount of the nett profits actually acquired by the company, so that the capital stock thereof shall never be impaired by a dividend. Provided always that, no dividend or dividends shall be declared or paid upon any share or shares of stock on which the sums called for have not been fully paid, according to these articles or the requisitions of the managers

And if the said managers, shall at any time wilfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the managers who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, and assenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the company for the amount or proportion of the said stock, so divided by the said managers; and such managers who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately declare at such meeting his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE business of the company shall be transacted in some convenient place within the borough of Pittsburgh, unless in case of contagion, invasion of an enemy, or some other reasonable cause, to be determined by the managers, for the time being, or a majority of them, at a meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE IX.

ALL bills, bonds, notes, and every contract and engagement on behalf of the company, shall be signed by the President and countersigned or attested by the clerk of the company; and the funds of the company shall in no case be held resposible for any contract or engagement, whatever, unless the same shall be so signed and countersigned, or attested, as aforesaid. And any contract or engagement made with the President or Clerk of the company, shall be signed by some one manager and countersigned, or attested, by another.

ARTICLE X.

THE number of votes, to which each stockholder shall be entitled shall be according to the number of shares by him held, and the sums paid thereon in the proportion following, that is to say; on each share on which the sums called for have been paid and not exceeding two shares one vote; for every two shares above two and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every three shares above ten and not exceeding thirty one vote; for every four shares above thirty and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every five shares, above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote, and for every six shares above one hundred, one vote; provided that when any stockholder at the time of election shall have paid the whole amount of any number of shares he shall be entitled to additional votes according to the above ratio, but this right to additional votes shall cease, when all the shares subscribed for are fully paid. But no share shall confer a right to vote, which has not been holden at least three calender months previous to the election and unless it be holden by the person in whose name it appears, absolutely and bona fide in his own right or that of his wife, and for his or her sole use and benefit, or as an executor or administrator, or guardian, or in the right and use of some copartnership, corporation or society, of which he or she may be a member, and not in trust for or to the use of any other person. And the stockholders so qualified as aforesaid, not residing within the county of Allegheny, shall be admitted to vote by proxy, under such regulations as the managers may from time to time enact.

ARTICLE XI.

FOR the well ordering and conducting of elections, the managers shall previously thereto, appoint three stockholders, (not being managers) to be judges of the election who shall conduct and regulate the same, they shall determine whether the persons voted for are duly qualified to be elected managers, and do come truly and plainly within the provisions of these articles; and after the conclusion of the ballot, shall decide and declare who are elected managers for the ensuing year

ARTICLE XII.

THIS association shall continue until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. But the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of the company, may by their concurring vote, at a general meeting to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same at any prior period; provided that notice of such meeting and its object, be published in all the news papers printed in the borough of Pittsburgh, for at least three months previous to the time appointed for such meeting. And immediately on the dissolution of this association, certain effectual measures shall be taken by the existing managers for closing all concerns of the company, and for dividing the capital and profits, which may remain, among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers on the 18th inst. WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

The President and Managers resolved that Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of the Company be opened on the SECOND MONDAY OF JANUARY next, at the following places, and under the superintendance of the following Commissioners, viz.

In *Pittsburgh*, at the house of William Morrow—George Sutton, Thomas Cromwell, and James Morrison, Commissioners.

In *Canonsburgh*, at the house of Henry Westbay—Craig Ritchie and John Roberts, Commissioners.

In *Washington*, at the house of Matthew Ocheltree—John Hoge, George Baird, and John Wilson, Commissioners.

In *Geneva*, at the house of Mr. Bailey, innkeeper—James W. Nicholson and Thomas Cowzer, Commissioners.

In *Brownsville*, at the house of John Hazlip—William Hoge and Joseph Thornton, Commissioners.

In *Union Town*, at the house of Col. Thomas Collins—Gen. Thomas Meason, John Miller, and Rich. W. Lane, Commissioners.

In *Connellsville*, at the house of David Barns—Sam. Trevor, Isaac Meason, Jr. and Samuel G. Wertz, Commissioners.

In *Greensburgh*, at the house of Simon Drum, sen.—Thos. Hoge, John Morrison, and Simon Drum, Jr. Commissioners.

In *Beaver*, at the house of Joseph Hemphill—Robert Moore and James Lyon, Commissioners.

In *Meadville*, at the house of James Gibson—Thomas R. Kennedy, Henry Hurst, and James Herriott, Commissioners.

In *Erie*, at the house of Thomas Rees,—Col. Thomas Forster, Robert Knox and Seth Reed, Commissioners.

WM. WILKINS, *President.*

Attest.
THOMAS CROMWELL, *Sec'y.*
Dec. 20, 1811.

From the Freemans Journal.

DREADFUL RETRIBUTION.

The following instance of awful vengeance will contribute to show what Napoleon will have to encounter, and the determined resolution he will have to subdue, before he can bring Spain into that abject submission in which he holds the rest of continental Europe, I give it in substance from the mouth of a Spanish gentleman and distinguished patriot, of unblemished character, who assisted in performing the last said offices to the intrepid heroine.

When the town of Naval Carnero, about 35 miles south of Madrid, was taken by the troops of the Imperial Spoiler, among the horrid butcheries that succeeded, was the inhuman massacre of the father and mother of a lady, named Mariana Samaniego. After the tumult of blood and murder had, in some measure subsided General Veluci & six of his officers, entering the house of the above lady, demanded refreshment. Probably the resolution then first struck her mind. In a short time the meal was ready and they prepared to eat, when one of the officers suggested the brobability that it was poisoned, (for some times when villages were deserted, whole vineyards were poisoned, and numbers died by drinking,) but the firm and fearbless Miriana, to avert suspicion, to eat with them and accordingly they sad down together.

After the meal, Mariana said to Veluci, "You murdered my father and mother, and in return I have destroyed you. In a short time you will be all dead;" and, indeed, in a few hours they all expired a dreadfull sacrifice to the manes of her parents and the freedom of her country. But to crown all, the intrepid Samaniego, soon fell dead among her lifeless guests.

While it is impossible to mourn for the fate of the minions of Napoleon, we cannot but lament the destiny of the heroic maid, and heave a sigh of regret that a country, once the greatest in the world, should become a prey to rapine, cruelty and blood.

NEW-YORK, Decem. 16

This day, by the arrival of the ship Merchant, the editors of the N. York Gazette received London papers to the 5th of November 15, days later than our former advices. The papers are barren of News.

The latest Bulletin of the king's health, dated Nov. 4, says "His majesty was not able to walk in the course of the day and seemed much depressed in mind and body"—Signed by three Physicians.

The last accounts from the Mediterranean state, there where 17,000 British and 16,000 Sicilian troops in Sicily. That the scarcity of grain in the Mediterranean was rather alarming

Bonaparte was expected to return to Paris about the first of November. Preparations were making at the Hague, to receive him, on his way from Amsterdam

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At a certain town in Craven, there lived a man of the name of Wm. Fell, by trade a carpenter, who had several children, all settled in life; and who prevailed on him to transfer his property among them, under a joint promise that they would support him genteely for life. This he did—but William sometimes complained that this promise was not strictly fulfilled; he contrived, however to get a large box made, with a lock on it, and which he placed under his bed, there it remained unmolested till his decease, at which time his children broke it open in expectation of finding some hidden treasure; when to their mortification, they found nothing but a large wooden mall, on the head of which was pasted a label, containing the following doggrel:—

"May he that gives all to his beirns
"And leaves naught for his sell
"Be knockt on head for his pains
"With Billy Fell's great mell"

An honest Hibernian, who was present at the ceremony of laying the foundation of the Court-house & Prison at Leeds, on the 2d instant observed with a great deal of native simplicity, that it was time to build a new Goal in Leeds, "For," said Pat, it is a disgrace to any DECENT man to be put into the Old one."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *January* 3, 1812.

The following message from the President of the United States, enclosing Governor Harrison's two letters to the Secretary at War, on the subject of the late engagement with the Indians on the Wabash, was laid before Congress on Thursday the 19th day of December.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress two letters received from Governor Harrison of the Indianna Territory, reporting the particulars and the issue of the expedition under his command, of which notice was taken in my communication of November 5.

While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives has been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ult. Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valour and discipline.

It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced not only in a cessation of the murders and depredations, committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile incursions otherwise to have been apprehended.

The families of those brave and patriotic citizens who have fallen in this severe conflict, will doubtless engage the favourable attention of Congress. JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 18th, 1811.

Vincennes, 18th Nov. 1811.

SIR,

In my letter of the 8th inst. I did myself the honour to communicate the result of an action between the troops under my command and the confederation of Indians under the control of the Shawanoe Prophet. I had previously informed you in a letter of the 2d instant of my proceedings previously to my arrival at the Vermillion River, where I had erected a blockhouse for the protection of the boats which I was obliged to leave, and as a depositary of our heavy baggage and such part of our provisions as we were unable to transport in waggons. On the morning of the 2d inst. I commenced my march from the blockhouse. The Wabash above this turning considerably to the eastward I was obliged in order to avoid the broken and woody country which borders upon it to change my course to the westward of the north to gain the prairies which lie to the back of those woods. At the end of one days march, I was enabled to take the proper direction (N. E.) which brought me on the evening of the 5th to a small creek at about 11 miles from the Prophets town. I had on the preceding day avoided the dangerous pass of Pine Creek by inclining a few miles to the left where the troops and waggons were crossed with expedition and safety. Our route on the 6th for about 6 miles lay through prairies separated by small points of woods.

My order of march hitherto had been similiar to that used by Gen. Wayne; that is the infantry were in two columns of files on each side the road, and the mounted riflemen and cavalry in front, in the rear and on the flanks. Where the ground was unfavourable for the action of cavalry they were placed in the rear, but where it was otherwise they were made to exchange positions with one of the mounted rifle corps. Understanding that the last four miles were open woods and the probability being greater that we should be attacked in front that on either flank I halted at that distance from the town and formed the army in order of battle. The U. States infantry placed in the centre, two companies of militia infantry and one of mounted riflemen on each flank formed the front. In the rear of this line was placed the baggage drawn up as compactly as possible, and immediately behind it a reserve of three companies of militia infantry. The cavalry formed a second line at the distance of three hundred yards in the rear of the front line, and a company of mounted riflemen the advanced guard at that distance in front.

To facilitate the march the whole were then broken off in short columns of companies, a situation the most favourable for forming in order of battle with facility and precision. Our march was slow and cautious and much delayed by the examination of every place which seemed calculated for an ambuscade. Indeed the ground was for some time so unfavourable that I was obliged to change the position of the several corps, three times in the distance of a mile. At half past 2 o'clock we passed a small creek at the distance of one mile and a half from the town, and entered an open wood when the army was halted and again drawn up in the order of battle. During the whole of the last day's march parties of Indians were constantly about us and every effort was made by the interpreters to speak to them, but in vain—new attempts of the kind were now made, but proving equally ineffectual, a captain Dubois of the spies and guides, offering to go with a flag to the town, I dispatched him with an interpreter to request a conference with the Prophet, —in a few moments a message was sent by capt. Dubois to inform me that in his attempts to advance, the Indians appeared in both his flanks, and altho' he had spoken to them in the most friendly manner they refused to answer but beckoned to him to go forward and constantly endeavoured to cut him off from the army. Upon this information I recalled the captain and determined to encamp for the night and take some other measures for opening a conference with the Prophet. Whilst I was engaged in tracing the lines for the encampment, Major Daveiss who commanded the dragoons, came to inform me that he had penetrated to the Indian fields, that the ground was entirely open and favorable—that the Indians in front had manifested nothing but hostility and had answered every attempt to bring them to a parley with contempt and insolence. I was immediately advised by all the officers around me to move forward. A similar wish pervaded the whole army —it was drawn up in excellent order and every man appeared eager to decide the contest immediately. Being informed that a good encampment might be had upon the Wabash, I yielded to what appeared to be the general wish, and directed the troops to advance, taking care however to place the interpreters in front with directions to invite a conference with any Indians they might meet with. We had not advanced above four hundred yards, when I was informed that three Indians had approached the advanced guard & had expressed a wish to speak to me. I found upon their arrival that one of them was a man of great estimation with the Prophet. He informed me that the chiefs were much surprised at my advancing upon them so rapidly —that they were given to understand by the Delawares and Miamies whom I had sent to them a few days before, that I would not advance to their town, until I had received an answer to my demands made through them. That this answer had been dispatched by the Potawatimie chief Winemac, who had accompanied the Miamies and Delawares on their return; that they had left the Prophet's town two days before with a design to meet me, but had unfortunately taken the road on the south side of the Wabash. I answered that I had no intention of attacking them until I discovered that they would not comply with the demands which I had made—that I would go on and encamp at the Wabash, and in the morning would have an interview with the Prophet and his chiefs and explain to them the determination of the President—that in mean time no hostilities should be committed. He seemed much pleased with this and promised that it should be observed on their part. I then resumed my march,—we struck the cultivated grounds about five hundred yards below the town, but as these extended to the bank of the Wabash there was no possibility of getting an encampment which was provided with both wood and water. My guards and interpreters being still with the advanced guard, and taking the direction of the town, the army followed and had advanced within about 150 yards, when 50 or 60 Indians sallied out and with loud exclamations, called to the cavalry and to the militia infantry, which were on the right flank to halt. I immediately advanced to the front, caused the army to halt, and directed an interpreter to request some of the chiefs to come to me. In a few moments the man who had been with me before made his appearance. I informed him that my object for the present was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on, where we could get wood and water—he informed me that there was a creek to the north west which he thought would suit our purpose. I immediately dispatched two officers to examine it, and they reported that the situation was excellent. I then took leave of the chief & a mutual promise was again made for a suspension of hostilities until we could have an interview on the following day. I found the ground destined for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it—it was indeed admirably calculated for the encampment for regular troops, that were opposed to regulars, but it afforded great facility to the approach of Savages. It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front (towards the Indian town) and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which and near to this bank ran a small stream clothed with willows and other brush wood. Towards the left flank this bench of high land widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distancee of one hundred and fifty yards from the right flank, terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground at the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from each other on the left and something more than half that distance on the right flank—these flanks were filled up, the first by two companies of mounted riflemen amounting to about one hundred and twenty men, under the command of Major general Wells of the Kentucky militia who served as a Major; the other by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen which amounted to eighty men. The front line was composed of one battalion of U. States infantry under the command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of U States troops under the command of capt. Baen, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under lieutenant col. Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells on the left flank, and col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left.

Two troops of Dragoons, amounting in the aggregate to about sixty men, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Captain Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in the rear of the front line. Our order of encampment varied little from that above described, except when some peculiarity of the ground made it necessary. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept immediately opposite to his post in the line. In the formation of my troops I used a single rank, or what is called Indian file—because in Indian warfare, where there is no shock to resist, one rank is nearly as good as two, and in that kind of warfare the extension of a line is a matter of the first importance. Raw troops also manœuvre with much more facility in single than in double ranks. It was my constant custom to assemble all the field officers in my tent every evening by signal, to give them the watch-word and their instructions for the night —those given for the night of the 6th were, that each corps which formed a part of the exterior line of the encampment, should hold its own ground until relieved. The Dragoons were directed to parade dismounted in case of a night attack, with their pistols in their belts, and to act as a corps de reserve. The camp was defended by two captains guards, consisting each of four non-commissioned officers and 42 privates—and two subalterns guards of twenty non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole under the command of a field officer of the day. The troops were regularly called up an hour before day, and made to continue under arms until it was quite light. On the morning of the 7th I had risen at a quarter after 4 o'clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. It began on our left flank—but a single gun was fired by the centinels or by the guard in that direction, which made no resistance, but abandoned their officer and fled into the camp, and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger, was from the yells of the savages within a short distance of the line—but even under those circumstances the men were not wanting to themselves or to the occasion. Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their arms and took their stations; others which were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents —— The storm first fell upon capt Barton's company of the 4th U. S. regiment, and capt Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire upon these were excessively severe and they suffered considerbly before relief could be brought to them.—— Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. I believe all the other companies were under arms and tolerably formed before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy—our fires afforded a partial light, which if it gave us some opportunity of taking our positions, was still more advantageous to the enemy, affording them the means of taking a surer aim—they were therefore extinguished as soon as possible. Under all these discourageing circumstances, the troops (nineteen twentieths of whom had never been in action before) behaved in a manner that can never be two much applauded. They took their places without noise and with less confusion than could have been expected from veterans placed in a similar situation. As soon as I could mount my horse, I rode to the angle that was attacked—I found that Barton's company had suffered severely & the left of Geiger's entirely broken. I immediately ordered Cook's company and the late captain Wentworth's, under lieut. Peters to be brought up from the center of the rear line, where the ground was more defensible, and formed across the angle in support of Barton's and Geiger's. My intention was then engaged by a heavy firing upon the left of the front line, where were stationed the small company of U. S. Riflemen (then however armed with muskets) and the companies of Baen, Snelling and Prescott of the 4th regiment. I found major Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of those companies, and understanding that the heaviest part of the enemy's fire proceeded from some trees about fifteen or twenty paces in front of those companies, I directed the major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons. Unfortunately the major's gallantry determined him to execute the order with a smaller force than was sufficient, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front, and attack his flanks. The major was mortally wounded, and his party driven back. The Indians were however immediately and gallantly dislodged from their advantageous position, by capt. Snelling at the head of his company. In the course of a few minutes after the commencement of the attack, the fire extended along the left flank, the whole of the front, the right flank, and part of the rear line. Upon Spencer's mounted riflemen, and the right of Warrick's company, which was posted on the right of the rear line, it was excessively severe: captain Spencer and his first and second lieutenants were killed, and captain Warrick was mortally wounded—those companies, however, still bravely maintained their posts, but Spencer had suffered so severely, and having originally too much ground to occupy, I reinforced them with Robb's company of riflemen, which had been driven, or by mistake ordered from their position on the left flank towards the centre of the camp, and filled the vacancy that had been occupied by Robb with Prescott's company of the 4th U. S. regiment. My great object was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until day light, which should enable me to make a general and effectual charge. With this view I had reinforced every part of the line that had suffered much; and as soon as the approach of morning discovered itself, I withdrew from the front line Snelling's, Posey's (under lieut. Albright) and Scott's, and from the rear line, Wilson's companies, and drew them up upon the left flank, and at the same time I ordered Cook's and Baen's companies, the former from the rear and the latter from the front line, to reinforce the right flank; foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last efforts. Major Wells, who commanded on the left flank, not knowing my intentions precisely, had taken the command of these companies, and had charged the enemy before I had formed the body of dragoons with which I meant to support the infantry; a small detachment of these were however ready and proved amply sufficient for the purpose. The Indians were driven by the infantry at the point of the bayonet, and the dragoons pursued and forced them into a marsh, where they could not be followed. Captain Cook and lieut Larebee had, agreeably to my order, marched their companies to the right flank, had formed them under the fire of the enemy, and being then joined by the riflemen of that flank, had charged the Indians, killed a number, and put the rest to a precipitate flight. A favorable opportunity was here offered to pursue the enemy with dragoons but being engaged at that time on the other flank, I did not observe it until it was too late

I have thus, sir, given you the particulars of an action which was certainly maintained with the greatest obstinacy and perseverance by both parties. The Indians manifested a ferocity uncommon even with them—to their savage fury our troops opposed that cool and deliberate valor which is characteristic of the christian soldier.

The most pleasing part of duty, (that of naming to you the corps and individuals who particularly distinguished themselves) is yet to be performed. There is, however, considerable difficulty in it—where merit was so common it is almost impossible to discriminate.

The whole of the infantry formed a small brigade under the immediate orders of Col Boyd The Colonel throughout the action manifested equal zeal and bravery in carrying into execution my orders, in keeping the men to their posts, and exhorting them to fight with valor. His brigade major Clark, and his aid-de-camp George Croghan, esq. were also very serviceably employed. Col. Joseph Bartholomew, a very valuable officer, commanded under Col. Boyd the militia infantry; he was wounded early in the action, and his services lost to me.—Major G. R. C. Floyd, the senior of the 4th U. S. regiment, commanded immediately the battalion of that regiment which was in the front line; his conduct during the action was entirely to my satisfaction. Lieut. Col. Decker who commanded the battalion of militia on the right of the rear line, preserved his command in good order; he was, however, but partially attacked. I have before mentioned to you that Major General Wells, of the 4th division of Kentucky militia, acted under my command as a major at the head of two companies of mounted volunteers; the General maintained the fame which he had already acquired in almost every campaign, and in almost every battle which has been fought with the Indians since the settlement of Kentucky. Of the several corps, the 4th U. States regiment and two small companies attached to it were certainly the most conspicuous for undaunted valor. The companies commanded by Capts. Cook, Snelling and Barton, Lieuts Larebee, Peters and Hawkins, were placed in situations where they could render most service and encounter most danger, and those officers eminently distinguished themselves. Captain Prescott and Brown performed their duty also to my entire satisfaction, as did Posey's company of the 7th U. S. regiment, headed by lieut. Albright. In short, sir, they supported the fame of American regulars, and I have never heard that a single individual was found out of the line of his duty. Several of the militia companies were in no wise inferior to the regulars. Spencer's, Geiger's and Warrick's maintained their posts in midst a monstrous carnage, as indeed did Robb's after it was posted on the left flank; its loss of men (17 killed and wounded) and keeping its ground is sufficient evidence of its firmness. Wilson's and Scott's companies checked with the regular troops and proved themselves worthy of doing so. Davis's company also behaved well; Hargrove's and Wilkin's company were placed in a situation where they had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves or I am satisfied they would have done it. This was the case with the squadron of dragoons also. As major Daviess had received his wound knowing it to be mortal, I promoted capt Parke to the majority, than whom there is no better officer.

My two aids-de-camp, majors Hurst and Taylor, with lieut Adams of the 4th regiment, the adjutant of the troops, afforded me the most essential aid as well in the action as throughout the campaign.

The arrangements of Capt. Piggot in the quarter-master's department were highly judicious, and his exertions on all occasions, particularly in bringing off the wounded, deserve my warmest thanks. But in giving merited praise to the living let us not forget the gallant dead. Col. Abraham Owen, commandant of the 5th Ken. regiment joined me a few days before the action as a private in capt. Geigers's company; he accepted the appointment of volunteer aid-de-camp to me; he fell early in the action. The representatives of his state, will inform you that she possessed not a better citizen nor a braver man. Major J. H Daveiss was known as an able lawyer and a great orator; he joined me as a private volunteer and on the recommendation of the officers of that corps, was appointed to command the 3d troop of dragoons. His conduct in that capacity justified their choice; never was their an officer possessed of more ardour and zeal to discharge his duties with propriety, and never one who would have encounter greater danger to purchase military fame. Capt Baen of the 4th U. States regiment, was killed early in the action; he was unquestionably a good officer and a valiant soldier. Capts. Spencer and Warrick and lieutenants McMahan and Berry, were all my particular friends; I have ever had the utmost confidence in their valor, and I was not deceived. Spencer was wounded in the head—he exhorted his men to fight valiantly—he was shot through both thighs, and fell, still continuing to encourage them—he was raised up, and received a ball through his body; which put an immediate end to his existence. Warwick was shot immediately thro' the body; being taken to the surgery to be dressed, as soon as it was over (being a man of great bodily vigor and still able to walk) he insisted upon going back to head his company, although it was evident he had but a few hours to live.

All these gentlemen, capt Baen excepted, have left wives, and five of them large families of children; this is the case too with many of the privates among the militia who fell in the action or who have died since of their wounds. Will the bounty of their country be withheld from these helpless orphans, many of whom will be in the most destitute condition and perhaps want even the necessaries of life? With respect to the number of Indians that were engaged against us, I am possessed of no data by which I can form a correct statement. It must, however, have been considerable and perhaps not much inferior to our own; which deducting the dragoons, who were unable to do us much service, was little above seven hundred, non-commissioned officers and privates; I am convinced there were at least six hundred. The Prophet had three weeks be-

450 of his own proper followers. I am induced to believe that he was joined by a number of the lawless vagabonds who live on the Illinois river as large trails were seen coming from that direction. Indeed I shall not be surprised to find that some of those who professed the warmest friendship for me were arrayed against us—'tis certain that one of this description came out from the town and spoke to me the night before the action.—The Potowatimie chief whom I mentioned to have been wounded and taken prisoner in my letter of the 8th instant. I left on the battle ground, after having taken all the care of him in my power, I requested him to inform those of his own tribe who had joined the Prophet and the Kickapoos and Winebagoes that if they would immediately abandon the Prophet and return to their own tribes their past conduct would be forgiven and that we would treat them as we formerly had done. He assured me that he would do so and that there was no doubt of their compliance. Indeed he said that he was certain that they would put the Prophet to death. I think upon the whole that there will be no further hostilities; but of this I shall be enabled to give you some more certain information in a few days.

The troops left the battle ground on the 9th instant, it took every waggon to transport the wounded. We managed, however, to bring off the public property, although almost all the private baggage of the officers was necessarily destroyed.

It may perhaps be imagined, sir, that some means might have been adopted to have made a more early discovery of the approach of the enemy to our camp the morning of the 7th inst. but if I had employed two-thirds of the army as out-posts it would have been ineffectual; the Indians in such a night would have found means to have passed between them—placed in the situation that we were, there is no other mode of avoiding a surprise, than by a chain of centinels so close together that the enemy cannot pass between them without discovery, and having the army in such readiness that they can get to their alarm posts at a moment's warning. Our troops could not have been better prepared than they were, unless they had been kept under arms the whole night, as they lay with their accoutrements on, and their arms by their sides, and the moment they were up they were at their posts. If the sentinels and the guard had done their duty even the troops on the left flank would have been prepared to receive the Indians.

I have the honor to enclose you a correct return of our killed and wounded. The wounded suffered very much before their arrival here, but they are now comfortably fixed and every attention has been and shall continue to be paid to them. Doctor Foster is not only possessed of great professional merit, but is moreover a man of feeling and honor.

I am convinced, sir, that the Indians lost many more men than we did—they left from thirty-six to forty on the field—They were seen to take off not only the wounded but the dead. An Indian that was killed and scalped in the beginning of the action by one of our men, was found in a house in the town; several others were also found in the houses, and many graves which were fresh dug; one of them was opened and found to contain three dead bodies.

Our infantry used principally cartridges containing buck shot which were admirably calculated for a night action.

I have before informed you sir, that Col. Miller was prevented by illness from going on the expedition—he rendered essential service in the command of Fort Harrison; he is an officer of great merit.

There are so many circumstances which it is important for you to know, respecting the situation of this country, that I have thought is best to commit this dispatch to my aid-de-camp Major Taylor, who will have the honor of delivering it to you, and who will be able to give you more satisfaction than I could do by writing. Major Taylor (who also is one of our supreme judges) is a man of integrity and honor, and you may rely upon any statements he may make

With the highest respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your humble servant.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. Not a man of ours was taken prisoner, and of three scalps which were taken, two of them were recovered.

The Hon. William Eustis,
Secretary at War.

A General Return of the killed and wounded of the Army under the Command of His Excellency William Henry Harrison, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Indiana Territory, in the action with the Indians, near the Prophet's Town, Nov. 7, 1811.

Killed.—One Aid-de Camp, one Captain, two Subalterns, one Sergeant, two Corporals, thirty Privates.

Wounded, since Dead.—One Major, two Captains, twenty-two Privates.

Wounded.—Two Lieut. Colonels, one Adjutant, one Surgeon's Mate, two Captains, three Subalterns, nine Sergeants, five Corporals, one Musician, one hundred and two Privates.

Total of killed and wounded—188.

Names of Officers killed and wounded, as per General Return.

Killed—Col Abraham Owen, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief.

Field and Staff

Wounded—Lieut. Col. Joseph Bartholemews commanding Indiana militia infantry; Lieut. Col. Luke Decker, of do Major Joseph H. Daviess, since dead, commanding a squadron of dragoons; Doctor Edward Scull, of the Indiana militia; Adjutant James Hunter, of mounted riflemen.

U. S. Infantry, including the late Capt Whitney's rifle company

Wounded.—Capt. W. C. Bean, acting major, since dead; Lieut. George P. Peters; Lieut. George Gooding; Ensign Henry Burchstead.

Colonel Decker's detachment of Indiana Militia.

Wounded.—Capt Jacob Warrick, since dead.

Major Redman's detachment of Indiana Militia.

Wounded.—Captain John Norris.

Major Wells's detachment of mounted riflemen.

Wounded.—Captain Frederick Guiger.

Captain Spencer's company, including Lieut. Berry's detachment of mounted riflemen.

Killed—Captain Spier Spencer; First Lieut. Richard M'Mahan; Lieut. Thomas Berry.

NATHL. F. ADAMS,
Adjt. of the Army.

To His Excellency
The Commander in Chief.

Vincennes, 4th December, 1811.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that two principal chiefs of the Kickapoos of the prairie arrived here, bearing a flag on the evening before last. They informed that they came in consequence of a message from the chief of that part of the Kickapoos which had joined the Prophet, requiring them to do so, and that the said chief is to be here himself in a day or two. The account which they give of the late confederacy under the Prophet, is as follows:

"The Prophet with his Shawanees is at a small Huron village about 12 miles from his former residence, on this side the Wabash, where also are twelve or fifteen Hurons. The Kickapoos are encamped near the Tippicanoe. The Potawatamies have scattered and gone to different villages of that tribe. The Winebagoes had all set out on their return to their own country excepting one chief and nine men who remained at their former village. The latter had attended Tecumseh in his tour to the southward, and had only returned to the prophet's town the day before the action. The prophet had sent a message to the Kickapoos of the prairie, to request that he might be permitted to return to their town—this was positively refused, and a warning sent to him not to come there. He then sent to request that four of his men might attend the Kickapoo chief here—this was also refused. The chiefs say on the whole, that all the tribes who lost warriors in the late action, attribute their misfortune to the prophet alone. That they constantly reproach him with their misfortunes, and threaten him with death—that they are desirous of making their peace with the United States, and will send deputations to me for that purpose, as soon as they are informed that they will be well received. The two chiefs further say, that they were sent by Gov. Howard and General Clark, some time before the action to endeavor to bring off the Kickapoos from the prophet's town—that they used their best endeavours to effect it, but unsuccessfully—that the prophet's followers were fully impressed with a belief that they could defeat us with ease—that it was their intention to have attacked us at Fort Harrison if we had gone no higher—that Raccoon creek was then fixed on, and finally Pine creek, and that the latter would probably have been the place, if the usual rout had not been abandoned and a crossing made higher up—that the attack made on our centinels at Fort Harrison was intended to shut the door against accommodation—that the the Winebagoes had forty warriors killed in the action, and the Kickapoos eleven, and ten wounded—they have never heard how many Potawatamies and other tribes were killed—that the Potawatamie chief left by me on the battle ground, is since dead of his wounds, but that he faithfully delivered my speech to the different tribes and warmly urged them to abandon the prophet and submit to my terms."

I cannot say, sir, how much of the above may be depended on. I believe, however, that the statement made by the chief is generally correct, particularly with regard to the present disposition of the Indians. It is certain that our frontiers have never enjoyed more profound tranquility than at this time. No injury of any kind that I can hear of has been done either to the persons or property of our citizens—Before the expedition not a fortnight passed over without some vexatious depredation being committed. The Kickapoo chiefs certainly tell an untruth, when they say there were but eleven of this tribe killed and ten wounded. It is impossible to believe that fewer were wounded than killed. They acknowledge, however, that the Indians have never sustained so severe a defeat since their acquaintance with the white people.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your humble servant.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. The chief of the Vermilion Kickapoos has this moment arrived.

Hon. William Eustis,
Secretary of War.

The Steam Boat, "New Orleans," lately built at this place by Mr. Rosevelt, passed the Red Banks, about 950 miles from here, on the 17th ult. all well.

ANGLING.

A Sunfish was caught in the Allegheny river a few days ago, which measured in length Fifteen inches, and in circumference round the body fourteen inches. The above was put into the fish pond of Mr. George Shiras, at the point.—and may be seen by the angling fraternity, at any time when the weather is mild.

COMMUNICATION.

A RESOLUTIONARY WAR.

THOU haughty and imperious nation of Great Britain, tremble at the chastisement that is preparing for thy insolence and crimes. War will be declared against thee. But it will not be a war of the ordinary and usual kind; it will not be a war composed of such feeble and tardy machinery as fleets and armies, for such modes of warfare have long been exploded by the present rulers of our nation, but it will be a war of such terrible and destructive materials, that nothing but the patriotic ardour and invincible valour of our legislative champions could possibly invent. In short, it will be nothing less nor more than a war of the most devouring resolutions. The committee of Congress have at last awakened the nation from the slumbers of its lethargy, and given us a specimen of their warlike disposition on the legislative field of action; and most certainly this will have the happy effect of producing a similar and universal display of still more ardent and patriotic resolutions. We may therefore expect to hear the echo of Mr. Porter's resolutions resounded from every patriotic state in the union. Already have we heard, a certain Mr. Gemmil in the Senate of Pennsylvania, who perhaps is very lately delivered from the womb of obscurity, setting the laudable example, by volunteering his service in this resolutionary war. He has in the usual stile of warlike resolutions, expressed great "indignation at the conduct of Great-Britain, and a determination to support the general government in *chastising* that nation." These expressions are rather too vague and too general for us to understand precisely his meaning, and he has left us very much in darkness with respect to the nature and extent of the support that he intends granting. If he means nothing more than barely granting such quota of men and money as Pennsylvania may be called on for supporting a war, he might have spared himself the trouble of his frothy resolutions; for he cannot have the smallest merit in resolving to do an act, which a superior power can compel him to do. He ought to be cautious in pledging Pennsylvania for the raising of revenue, for if an army of 30,000 men should chance to be raised, it is highly probable that in the present declining, or perhaps ruined state of our finances, taxation of various kinds must be resorted to. If stamps and excise, or direct tax should be preferred to additional imposts, we may reasonably conclude from past experience, that they will be paid with a very bad grace from Pennsylvania in particular.

If this distinguished patriot had intended to have placed Pennsylvania in a conspicuous point of patriotism, he ought to have come forward with some specific appropriations as a voluntary gift from the ample funds of the state, for placing the nation in an attitude to repel aggression upon that element from which alone it all proceeds. If he had resolved upon a grant sufficient for building a frigate or a ship of the line for the protection of the capes of Delaware and the trade of Philadelphia, then we would have understood him—then we would have viewed him as a real patriot indeed, and believed that he was sincere in his designs of "chastising" an enemy. But the only point on which Mr Gemmill has clearly explained himself, and on which his cowardice and inhumanity is so shamefully exposed, is that resolution wherein he suggests a plan of retaliation, by avenging the wrongs of a nation upon its innocent unoffending subjects, who have perhaps by our own invitation, sought an asylum for their persons and property under our happy government.

As the subject of warlike resolutions are only about commencing, we hope that Gemmill will persevere in his laudable designs, and that he will very shortly furnish a detailed report of the specific aid with which he means to support the general government. But for fear that he should not chance to prove as explicit as we could wish upon that subject, we shall take the liberty hereafter, of dropping a few hints, or rather furnishing a few raw materials from which his genius cannot fail of manufacturing a set of excellent resolutions.

An act making an uniform provision for the surviving officers and soldiers of the late Maryland line, in the revolutionary war, and which passed the house of delegates unanimously, has been rejected by the senate. We notice this that war worn veterans may not be prevented from making special applications for relief, by any delusive calculation on a general law for their aid.—*Balt. American.*

The house of Representatives have receded from their opposition to the Senate's amendment to the Apportionment Bill, which now only wants the Signature of the President to become a law, the ratio being fixed, beyong a possibility of alteration, at one Representative for ever 33,000 souls. *Nat. Int.*

NAVAL PREPARATION.—The bill respecting the naval establishment, on Tuesday reported in the house of Representatives by Mr Cheves, proposes that the President of the U States be authorised and empowered to cause to be immediately repaired, equipt and put into actual service, all the vessels of war of the U. States not now in service, which he may deem worthy of repair; that he be also authorised & empowered to cause to be built, equipped and completed for actual service frigates ten we believe is the number contemplated) averaging 38 guns, or thereabouts: that the officers and seamen may be proportionably increased. That $ dollars be appropriated for the purpose of establishing a dock-yard for repairing the vessels of war, in such central and convenient place on the Seaboard as the President of the U. States shall designate: that as soon as it shall be deemed compatable with the good of the public service, the gun boats now in commission be laid up, and with those not in commission, be distributed in their several harbours of the maratime frontier which are most exposed to attack, to be carefully kept and used in aid of the land fortifications, as circumstances may require. JB.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates; Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware, common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Scaffire and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812

N. B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

MONEY.

IF SARAH MOON, or her Representatives, will call on the Editor of this paper they will hear something to their advantage.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1811

A Teacher Wanted.

A PERSON of good moral character, well qualified to teach an English School, reading grammatically, writing, arithmetic, and geography, is wanted in this place, to whom a liberal and fixed salary will be given by the year, and paid quarterly. Application may be made to the Postmaster in Brownsville, (Pa.) No one need offer himself without good recommendations of his character and qualifications.

Brownsville, (Pa.) Dec. 20, 1811. 7t.

About the latter end of October last, a bay Mare and Colt came to the farm of the subscriber, adjoining to John Irwin, at Brush Hill, in North Huntington township, and after repeated trespassing, he was obliged to take them up as strays. The Mare is of a small size, a bright bay, without either mark or brand, and about 8 or 9 years old. The Colt about 6 months old, and of an iron roan colour. The owner is requested to come and take them away, and make satisfaction for their keeping.

ISAAC BENNETT.

North Huntington township, Westmoreland county, December 20, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

The Subscribers have for Sale, at the Steam Mill, in Pittsburgh, a quantity of

BOARDS perfectly seasoned, Shingles and Lath; also, CASTINGS of various kinds, which we will dispose of in a very reasonable manner

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

December 9, 1811

BARLEY.

NO more Barley will be received at the Point Brewery until the 10th of February, after which time it will be received as usual.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

December 23, 1811

Came the subscriber's, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Turtle creek, adjoining Braddock's Field, a small red and white COW, supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

December 12, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 13th day of January next the following real estate, to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, being part of lot No. 9, as marked in James Horner's plan, beginning at the corner of lot No. 10, on Sherberry alley 15 feet to the other part of said lot conveyed to James M'Cracken, then running by the same parallel with Church alley, south 85 degrees 45 feet to a post, thence eastwardly 15 feet to lot No. 10, thence northwardly along the said lot to the place of beginning—subject to a ground rent of eleven dollars.

Also, one undivided sixth part of two lots, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, numbered in the plan said of Borough 279 and 280, fronting Second street and extending back to Third street. Taken in execution as the property of William Gazzam, at the suit of Thos Baird and others.

A certain lot or piece of ground situate M'Kee's port, bounded by Third street, Blackberry alley, Poplar alley and lot No. 198, numbered in the plan of said town 194, containing on Third street 50 feet, and running back 140 feet, on which is erected a frame house 16 by 18 feet. Taken in execution as the property of Robert M'Kee at the suit of John Irwin.

A certain tract or piece of land in Deer township, Allegheny county, adjoining land of —— Lenley and James Lesley, containing 212 acres and allowance, be the same more or less, it being part of a warrant in the names of Lewis Hick and Henry Denning. Taken in execution as the property of William Gibson, at the suit of Stephen Lowrey.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 30, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 13th day of January next, the following real estate, to wit:

One messuage or tract of land whereon Nicholas Bausman resided at the time of his death, situate in St. Clair township, about 2 miles and an half from Pittsburgh, on the road to Redstone, containing about 200 acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large and convenient dwelling house, still house, barn, etc.

One other tract of land near the above called Work's place, about 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh, containing 1 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land, in Versailles township, on Turtle creek and the great road to Greensburgh, adjoining lands of Adam Jacobs, now John M'Masters and others, containing about 127 acres with with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land in Plumb township, on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining land of Ephraim Steel and others, containing 120 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

Two lots of ground in M'Keesport, being Nos. 18 and 213, with the appurtenances.

And also two lots of ground in Versailles town, at the mouth of Turtle creek being Nos. 16 and 71, with the appurtenances—The property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, subject to the dower or thirds of Dorothy Trough, late the wife of said Nicholas Bausman, and to be sold by me.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811

Terms made know at time of Sale.

A Man who understands the business of a

POTTER

and the management of an

AIR FOUNDERY,

for casting Iron Ware, and can come well recommended as such, may hear of something to his advantage in Charlestown, Brooke county, (Va.) A line addressed to the subscriber will be attended to. It is expected that the Foundery above alluded to will be ready for operation in two or three weeks

JOS. DODDRIDGE.

Charlestown, Dec. 7, 1811

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or a longer period than SIX months, are requested to come forward and make payment, in the space of ONE month, from this date otherwise their accounts, will be put into the hands of a magistrate.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, Decem. 19, 1811.

CRAMER SPEAR, & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject, And utility of that Science, Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

By F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,
A SYLLABUS
Of a course of Lectures on
CHEMISTRY.
Just Received,
Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopædia.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from 14 to 16 years of age will be taken on liberal terms. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in Erveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
at *Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin.

On payment of one third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,
BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse;* where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but hose who can come well recommended.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

The following

Lots and Tracts of Land,

Situate in and about Pittsburgh, belonging to the heirs of Col. William Butler.

209 3-4 acres of land, lying on the Monongahela river, 5 miles above Pittsburgh, on which is a valuable ferry and two tenements, with 80 or 90 acres cleared. The land is of the first quality.

300 acres in Brush creek manor, in Westmoreland county, 8 miles from Greensburgh, on which are two tolerable improvements. This land is also allowed to be of the first rate.

500 acres, Pennsylvania military donation, situate in the 5th district, No. 89, and contiguous to the county town of Mercer county.

500 acres ditto, in the 2d district, No. 166, and but a few miles from the town of Butler, in Butler county.

500 acres of United States military land, lying on the waters of Owl and Whitewoman's creeks, state of Ohio.

3 Out Lots of 6 acres each, on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite Pittsburgh, highly cultivated.

2 Town Lots, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, No 55 and 56. Also a commodious two story dwelling House, &c. on part of lot No. 130, and an entire lot, No. 131, adjoining, on Penn and Liberty streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

Apply to the subscribers in Pittsburgh

WM. BUTLER,
E. DENNY.

October 17, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Have on hand the following valuable BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols.
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the science of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Berke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth.
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Rotter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French, of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vo

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

300lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Ptsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr. Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, four doors north of Mr. M'CULLOUGH'S INN, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

Pittsburgh, December, 8 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN *GOODS,*

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar,
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL *FAMILY MEDICINES,*

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors. No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Monongahela river, about two miles from M'Kee's Port, a bright bay Horse, rising 4 years old, about 15 hands high, newly shod, and is cropped in one ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES JEFFERIES.

November 29, 1811.